

Mr. L. T. Park of Mount Union, Ohio, will receive and forward subscriptions for the *Era*, at club rates.

Mr. Wheeler is the accredited agent for the *Era*, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1858.

PRINTING BUSINESS.—Some days ago, Mr. Taylor, from the Committee on Printing, made a report, presenting a most startling view of the abuses of printing under the present system, (the election of a Public Printer by each House,) and at the same time reported a bill providing for the establishment of a Government Bureau of Printing, and the abolition of the Committee on Printing, through Mr. Nichols, reported in favor of the system of Printing by contract. We may have something to say upon the subject hereafter. As at present advised, we incline to the project of a Government Bureau, and are quite sure that the subject should be considered entirely upon its merits, apart from all party considerations, such a plan would find favor.

MR. DOUGLASS AND THE REPUBLICANS.

A friend from Illinois, writing to us in a very liberal spirit, expresses the wisdom of an editorial in the *Era*, recommending the Republicans of Illinois to support Mr. Douglas for Senator. We have never written any such editorial. During our absence, the last two or three weeks, accounts of the kind may have been given in the *Era*, but we do not intend to go to any such lengths in Illinois in a question which involves so many considerations of special importance to themselves, and of which they can judge better than we can.

The position taken by Mr. Douglas in relation to the People of Kansas, was just and honorable, and with great ability. For the time, certainly, it has served him from the great body of his party in Congress, and has in it co-operated with the public men. But he will address steadily to his position, we have never doubted; but how it may affect his future course, or political relations, he will decide for himself.

Meaning we shall not claim him as a convert to Republicanism, or a representative of its principles; nor shall we seek, by unfriendly references to the Past, to counteract the real service he is doing at present. Let him cast out devils, no matter through his force of exorcism may be rather novel.

ANOTHER DEMAND FOR MONEY.

The Administration is again in trouble, notwithstanding the supply of Treasury notes obtained some time since. It is replied to a rumor in the *Intelligencer*, that the President has determined to ask Congress to authorize a new loan of thirty millions, and to fund the twelve millions already issued, the Union of the 27th, has a dissertation on the hard times, and the distressed revenue. It is very true, the rumor is not exactly well founded, but it makes admissions enough to show that there is too much truth in it. After presenting rather a gloomy picture of the revenue, it claims that it is now increasing, and will continue henceforth to increase, till it reach its usual standard.

"The simple question with the Executive, therefore, is, whether they will rely upon this promised and probable increase of the revenue, for the funds required for Government, and for completing the heavy appropriations for various purposes, which have been made in the past, and which they will justify themselves against a possible continuation of paralyzed business and restricted receipts, by obtaining authority from Congress to advance the contingent of needed items should arise, to issue Treasury notes over and above the amount now authorized by payment of Treasury notes from the Government prior to the 31st of December next."

The Secretary of the Treasury, it says, might be quite confident of a sufficient increase of the revenue, and not be willing to risk it. He has accordingly made a compromise with the House of Congress, to know what will be their probable drafts upon him for the next two quarters. The responses are not yet made. When made, he will then be able to say whether he will depend on the revenue, or ask new supplies from Congress.

The statement of the Union, and it is clearly intended to prepare the Public for another demand for Treasury notes. We hope that, if made, it will not be granted. If money must be raised, let the Administration take the responsibility of recommending a loan, and not shield itself by paying its debts with paper money.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the English Kansas bill came up for consideration. Mr. Crittenden made an able speech against the bill, and Mr. Hunter followed him in its favor.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. Spinner, imploring a Land Commissioner to the West for locating lands illegally, was taken up, and Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, moved that Mr. Spinner be censured for the introduction of his resolution. His motion was laid on the table.

The House then voted evening session during the week.

The Soldiers' Pension bill was taken up for consideration of the House, and discussed. Mr. Curry, of Alabama, delivered an eloquent speech against the bill.

The Deficiency Bill, with its enormous appropriations, notwithstanding the strenuous and able opposition of the Republican members of the Senate, passed that body, with two or three amendments, cutting off some insignificant appropriations, which were subsequently restored by the House. Money bills are all powerful.

SUPPLY THE AGRICULTURE.—A good Republican, writing from North Missouri, Indiana, wishes to know what the Government will do to protect that of Green's speech. "We scattered all over that district, and convinced some of the Old Farmers that Mr. Douglas is all wrong," Republicans, please take notice, and supply the antidote.

MARRIED HONOR.—A short time since, a meeting of leading citizens of Cincinnati, with out distinction of party, embracing some of the most distinguished members of the Executive after authorizing a contract to be made with Mr. Thomas D. Jones, the distinguished sculptor, to make one hundred busts of Gov. Chase, at \$5 each, appointed a committee of well-known gentlemen to select the names of one hundred subscribers. These were obtained quickly, and the contract was made with Mr. Chase, in a graceful note, giving his consent.

The *N. Y. Times* and the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*, both Conservative journals, and not Republican party papers, condemn the English Kansas bill, and disapproved to the original and all Northern men who vote for it. This is an indication of Conservative sentiment upon the matter in the free States.

A BILL TO BRIBE THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS TO SANCTION THE LEICOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

When a Committee of Conference on the Leicompson Bill was secured in the House by the vote of Messrs. English of Indiana, Hall and Pendleton of Ohio, and Mr. Crittenden of the Senate, the bill was introduced. It was the same bill that had previously opposed the Leicompson policy of the Administration, the worst consequence were apprehended. The Leicompsonites saw their advantage. They had the majority of the Committee, appointed by the Senate, and Mr. Crittenden, of the Senate, and Mr. Crittenden, of the House, without violating the form of Parliamentary usage. Selecting Mr. Stephens, the Administration leader, he associated with him Mr. English, whose position on the question had never been satisfactory to the Opposition, but who had betrayed a constant inclination to compromise, so that the House Committee, like that of the Senate, really constituted but a single decided Anti-Leicompson member.

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THE RECORD.

April first, on the motion to reject the Leicompson Bill of the Senate, the Republican members of the House voted in the affirmative, and with them Harris of Illinois, Hickman and Chapman of Pennsylvania. It had hardly been expected that any of the South Americans would vote in the affirmative, but we had Douglas Democrat voted in that way, with Hickman, Harris, and Chapman, he had voted in the affirmative, and greatly strengthened his position.

On the motion, same day, to adopt the Crittenden or Montgomery amendment, ninety-two Republicans, twenty-two Douglas Democrats, and six Americans from the South, recorded their names in the affirmative.

POPULAR RECEPTIONS.

Adrian N. J. Clark Penn. Harkin Ill. Chapman Penn. Harkin Ill. Hickman Jones do. Marshall do. Montgomery do. Morris do. Cockerill do. Smith do. Groesbeck do. Davis Ind. Hall do. Foley do. Lawrence do. McKibbin Cal. Pendleton do. McKibbin Cal.

Mr. English, of Indiana, whose conduct has given rise to the suspicion that he was never sincere in his opposition to the Leicompson Bill, moved a Committee of Conference, a device to which the friends of the bill had always looked to extricate them from defeat. He succeeded in persuading Pendleton and Hall of Ohio, and Owen Jones, to go with him, and the motion prevailed. Appointed on the Committee, the Leicompsonites, who had with the Leicompson members, giving them the majority; and, at last, all the arrangements having been made for securing a victory to the Administration, the result of their labors was reported to the House, that Friday, when the Leicompson members, not less than a bill to bribe and constrain the People of Kansas to sanction the Leicompson Constitution. Immediate action was demanded—bills, the "best-laid schemes of men and mice will fail." Some of the Extreme Southern men, who are called, in our Congressional proceedings, "the South Americans," from Georgia, moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till the second Monday in May, and the motion prevailed. An Administration member moved a reconsideration, but Mr. Harris, of Illinois, moved to lay the question on the table. Mr. English and his friends, disappointed, resorted at once to dilatory motions, to delay a decision, and not till Saturday was the vote taken, when 105 voted to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and 101 against it. The reader will find a record of votes and yeas on the various motions in our Congressional proceedings. The last vote will examine, so that the reader may understand the extent of the English deflection, and how it has been contradicted.

Twenty-seven members were absent—eight Republicans, two Americans, four Douglas Democrats, and one from the South. The vote was in the affirmative 105 yeas, 101 nays. The other thirteen, Administration Democrats, voted to vote against the motion, raising the negative vote to 114.

Of those who voted to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, 84 were Republicans, 10 Douglas Democrats, 4 Americans, 5 Extreme Southern Democrats—the last named as follows:

Bonham S. C. Quitman Miss. Stallworth Ala. Shorter Ala. Bryan Texas

AMERICANS. Md. Davis Ky. Harris Ga. Hill Ky. Marshall Ind. Underwood Ky.

REPUBLICANS. Harkin do. Montgomery Penn. Davis Ind. Chapman do. Morris Ill. Cox Ohio. Shaw do. Lawrence do. McKibbin Cal. Pendleton do. McKibbin Cal.

DOUGLASS. Adrian N. J. Clark Penn. Harkin Ill. Chapman Penn. Harkin Ill. Hickman Jones do. Marshall do. Montgomery do. Morris do. Cockerill do. Smith do. Groesbeck do. Davis Ind. Hall do. Foley do. Lawrence do. McKibbin Cal. Pendleton do. McKibbin Cal.

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Constitution, and you shall have these grants, and be allowed at once to stand on an equal footing with the thirty-one States now in the Union. If you will not have this Slave Constitution, you shall not have these grants, you shall remain in your dependent Territorial condition till you have your present position. In other words, if a Slave State you shall have favor, which you cannot have as a free State. Adopt Leicompson, and you shall be saved; reject it, and be damned. This is the literal meaning of the English bill. It appeals upon the most selfish feelings of the People of Kansas, with a view to induce them to sacrifice their consistency and their duty; and should the bill pass, and there be found in Kansas a majority weak and corrupt enough to barter principle for gain, Mr. Buchanan will proclaim in his next message that events have at length proved that the People of Kansas were in favor of the Leicompson Constitution! It discriminates between the admission of free and the admission of slave States, against the former. The Slave Power, unable to prevent the multiplication of free States, will hesitate at no measure that can secure such an exigency? Can you imagine that the People of Kansas, who have been so long a free State, will have thirty thousand slaves? And will Ohio, the noblest free State of the West, sustain Messrs. Pendleton, Groesbeck, Hall, and Harris, in this fastening the stigma of infamy upon the People of Kansas, who have five free States, voting to bribe Kansas into the support of a Slave State Constitution, to punish Kansas for seeking to become a free State!

How can honest, fair-minded, liberal, national men, of our time, vote in this way on a measure so flagrantly in violation of every principle of fair-dealing, honor, and patriotism?

On the question of adopting the English motion of postponement (as amended) till the second Monday in May, the House voted 105 yeas, 104 nays, and the subject was postponed till Wednesday. This result was brought about by the absence of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, who had moved postponement for two weeks, and by the votes of Trigg, of Georgia, Chapman of Pennsylvania, Cox and Lawrence of Ohio, who voted with the Leicompson members, and by the vote of the Administration and Mr. English on Monday. Mr. Chapman, we learn, declared that his vote on that occasion is not to be received as an indication of his purpose to vote for the English bill, against which he has prepared his mind, and he has no intention of voting for the Leicompson bill, we apprehend, calculate upon their aid. From present appearances, the final struggle is approaching. Ere this number of the *Era* reach our subscribers, the telegraph may have announced its termination. The contest has been protracted, has been so many different forms, and the action on a measure so flagrantly in violation of every principle of fair-dealing, honor, and patriotism?

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On the question of adopting

China, approached Yeh, the Governor of
ten, with a deference amounting almost to
vility, and by that means so confirmed his
his self-conceit as to have made greater con-

On the 6th of April, a contract was signed by Mr. Washington, which obligated him to transfer Mount Vernon to the Association in compliance with the following terms, viz:

The payment of two hundred thousand dollars for two hundred acres of land, including mansion and landing place, and, above all, tomb.

Eighteen thousand dollars to be paid on the contract, and the remainder of the in four bonds, payable in yearly installments with the permission, after payment of the interest due to Mr. Westcott, any amount in the balance due, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars, which sums will be credited to the association, in this manner lessening the interest.

The title of the estate to be given on the death of the principal and interest, and the mortgage also granted of obtaining possession thirty days' notice, at any time the Association may be ready to furnish the entire purchase money.

The Charleston Mercury, the organ of the pro Woolman, has been the nominal author of the nomination of Pierce and Breckinridge, and the nomination will be followed by a nomination from this section where the strength of the party lies. It is certainly the prospect, if not desperate, of a weakly not radiant with the hope of success for the South."

Captain Brown, of the ship *Blackwing*, having been previously summoned to the harbor, was taken into the row at the 27th of February, writing to the owners, that when the vessel was 13 miles out, in consequence of some difficulty, he ordered one of the men to be put in irons. The man, however, drew his knife from his belt, and stabbed the Captain in the back, and would be assassin, with others, together.

...a toll on the central railroad. The Democrats on the whole job, on the work this session of the session efforts to force the slave owners to do things which it. The Democrats, of legislation of the Democrats power because the question by text fall, because thing, and let the

Arrival of the Santa Fe Mails.

Sr. Louis, April 16.—The Santa Fe mail arrived here today from Independence at four o'clock. Between Fort Union and the Arkansas river the express encountered violent snow storms followed by weather so cold and severe as to freeze to death some of the animals.

Dan's Pira Killer.—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article, knowing most universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and there-

| MARKETS. | |
|--|-------------|
| BALTIMORE MARKET. | |
| Carefully prepared to Tuesday, April 27, 1893. | |
| Flour, Howard Street | \$.437 @ 4. |
| Flour, City Mills | \$.412 @ 4. |
| Sea Flour | \$.362 @ 3. |
| Corn Meal | \$.330 @ 3. |
| Wheat, white | \$.108 @ 1. |
| Wheat, red | \$.103 @ 1. |
| Corn, white | ¢ 7. |
| Corn, yellow | ¢ 7. |
| Barley, Virginia | ¢ 9. |
| Rye, Virginia | ¢ 9. |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Oats, Maryland and Virginia - | 40 | 2 |
| Oats, Pennsylvania - | 39 | 2 |
| Clover Seed - | 4.50 | 2 1/2 |
| Timothy Seed - | 4.50 | 2 1/2 |
| Hay, Timothy - | 15.00 | 20 |
| Hops - | 7 | 1 |
| Potatoes, Mercer - | 1.80 | 2 1/2 |
| Beacon, Shoulders - | 74 | 2 |
| Beacon, Sides - | 95 | 2 |
| Beacon, Hams - | 114 | 2 |
| Pork, Mice - | 17.75 | 19 |
| Pork, Prime - | 17.75 | 19 |
| Beef, Mess - | 17.00 | 17 |
| Lard, in barrels - | 11 | 2 |
| Wool, Washed - | 00 | 0 |
| Wool, Unwashed - | 00 | 0 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----|-----|---|
| Wool, Flannel | .. | 00 | ¢ |
| Wool, Pile, common | .. | 00 | ¢ |
| Wool, Fleece | .. | 00 | ¢ |
| Wool, Choice Merino | .. | 00 | ¢ |
| Butter, Western, in kegs | .. | 124 | ¢ |
| Butter, Roll | .. | 16 | ¢ |
| Cheese | .. | 94 | ¢ |
| Coffee, Java | .. | 18 | ¢ |
| Coffee, Java | .. | 18 | ¢ |

NEW YORK MARKET

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, April 27, 1892.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----|--------|-------|
| Floor, State brands | .. | \$4.25 | (n 4) |
| Floor, State brands, extra | .. | 4.35 | (n 4) |
| Floor, Western | .. | 4.55 | (n 4) |
| Railroad | .. | 4.60 | (n 4) |
| Railroad | .. | 4.60 | (n 4) |

| | | |
|------------------|-------|---------|
| Wheat, red | 3.60 | @ 84 |
| Wheat, white | 1.20 | @ 1.20 |
| Wheat, red | 1.15 | @ 1.15 |
| Corn, white | .73 | @ 73 |
| Peas, yellow | .73 | @ 73 |
| Rye | .48 | @ 48 |
| Oats | .37 | @ 37 |
| Clover Seed | .700 | @ 700 |
| Timothy Seed | 2.12 | @ 2.12 |
| Hay | 65 | @ 65 |
| Bacon | 61 | @ 61 |
| Bacon, Shonblers | 94 | @ 94 |
| Bacon, Sides | 10 | @ 10 |
| Bacon, Ham | 94 | @ 94 |
| Pork, Mess | 13.90 | @ 13.90 |
| Pork, Bacon | 13.90 | @ 13.90 |
| Pork, Tripe | 11.90 | @ 11.90 |
| Pork | 11.90 | @ 11.90 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|------|---|
| Lard, in barrels | 101 | 0 |
| Lard, in kegs | 11 | 0 |
| Butter, Western | 12 | 0 |
| Butter, State | 22 | 0 |
| Cheese | 7 | 0 |
| Coffee, Rio | 10 | 0 |
| Coffee, Java | 153 | 0 |
| Wool, Unwashed | 00 | 0 |
| Wool, Washed | 00 | 0 |
| Wool, Pulled | 00 | 0 |
| Wool, Fleeced, common | 00 | 0 |
| Wool, Fleeced, fine | 00 | 0 |
| Iron, Scotch, Pig | 280 | 0 |
| Lime, Rockland | 1.90 | 0 |
| Lime, common | 50 | 0 |

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1857

GENTLEMEN: For more than a year I was afflicted with a troublesome cough, attended with a yellowish brown expectoration, and great emaciation followed. When I was at the residence of a friend, I was seized with an incessant tickling sensation in my chest. Call one day at the office of the *United States Journal*, of this city, one of the proprietors strongly recommended me to try your *Pink Pills*. I sent and got the article, and it helped immediately, and am now well. This was I perceive. I withhold my address, as my family and mine are averse to publicity. That which has been said in your issue is true, is the result of the proprietors of the *United States Journal*. I write under the influence of grateful feelings. Yours, truly,

AMICUS

JOHN HENRY DAVIS & SON.

For sale at Washington by William Ballantyne, bookseller, Seventh street.

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 cloth, 50
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affiliated with the labor movement, and the sympathy with the millions of your fellow laborers who have disowned the leadership of Slavery. You should not be long oppressed by your policy, this long because the ballot-box is strong in the hands of the slaveholders, and lead them to the adoption of a policy which secures their own emancipation from a degrading thralldom!"

It is a pity that the editorial in the Dictionary of Kansas has been the thralldom of Freedom and Slavery—between which elevates, and that serve to bring the nation to the point of the nation by a series of acts of violence that you will scarcely find in the history of the world. These acts of violence are the result of the policy of the Slave Power, upheld by the policy of the Democratic party, are now made feebly by the Administration. Free Admiration is the only way to lead us not feebly to human slavery, but to tricerity, and to hand, Sir, by po-

hand of violence, by inviolable and transparent frauds, by the indecent prey of men of inflexible integrity, by the monstrous and unprovoked murder of the innocent, by the "dark corruption, mining, and spoliation" of the American people, in which "infects nations," the *Delta* is converting the American Union into a vast, unending, and unrelenting hell, the North American continent. The day, in all Christendom, a political and religious revolution is being wrought to the development of republican institutions, general progress of the human race, and commiseration of the United States is being made, and the American people, Russia, or Austria, that dare, in the face of civilized world, blazon its banners of blood and carnage, and its flag of shame and abhorrent to humanity, as are avowed by Halls, and upheld by the American Delegation, the head of the Administration, and the President of the United States, Prussia, have fixed their hungry eyes covetous prizes of the Eastern World, and are bent upon the conquest of the continent, to close our eyes to the appalling

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SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE
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 sermon that we have seen; and as such, as
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 French eloquence.

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 genius, and full of the most beautiful and
 will find its corresponding reward, in
 the heart, wherever this volume is read.

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 true, earnest, faithful, or heaven-deep conviction,
 and of the need of that man to the well-being
 of his race, and of the world.

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 pressive Christian doctrine.

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